

Senate Economic Development Committee

September 17, 2014

Barbara Strachan, 517/908-8059



- Thanks for the opportunity to appear before you today and talk to you about what I do.
- Today I thought I would hit a number of bullet points and I will start with sharing 2013 data for the 6 civil trades. Please keep in mind there are 18 union affiliated construction trades all together.

Last year for the 6 civil trades we trained 2,281 apprentices and 10,305 journeymen

Journeyman advancement classes included OSHA 10 & 30, welding with AWS Cert; Hydro mobile, scaffolding, fall protection, high angle rescue, hydro excavation and so on.

- Over 50 years ago, construction contractors and the union agreed it was their mutual responsibility to train the craftworkers for the industry. So they included a ¢ per hour contribution added to the wages of all union employees. Originally it was 1 – 2 ¢, now it is anywhere from 35¢ to 75¢.
- Many of our training schools are \$ multi-million operations overseen by joint apprenticeship and training committees made up of equal numbers of union and management trustees.
- All of our training schools in Michigan are bona fide USDOL Office of Apprenticeship approved programs -- subject to periodical audits.
- A couple examples of wages: A first year Carpenter Apprentice earns 75% or \$14.62 of the Journeyman rate of \$24.37 plus \$15-20 fringe benefit package.

A first year Electrician earns 50% or \$16.15 of the Journeyman wage of \$32.50 plus \$15-20 fringe benefit package. These are good middle class jobs.

- What does this mean for our economy? For every \$1 million spent on non-residential construction adds \$3.4 million to the State's Gross Domestic Product and creates or sustains 285 jobs. One third of the jobs would be on-site constructions jobs, one sixth would be indirect jobs in the service and supply area, and one half would be induced jobs resulting from the construction investment. I'm sure you know Michigan roads and its

infrastructure are in dire condition and rebuilding them would put money back into the state's economy ... a great investment.

- Unfortunately, I don't have the dollar figures for the wages earned by those 2400 apprentice and 10,300+ journeymen, but if I did, you would see that it translates into a substantial boost to the state's economy. And don't forget there are another 12 construction trades, like electrical, plumbing, elevator installers, mechanical, glazers and painter to name a few.
- Apprenticeship is called the "Other 4 year degree" and the "Earn while you learn" career. These are not dead-end jobs. Most apprenticeship programs have matriculation programs with community colleges whereby apprentice courses transfer at around 32 hours of credit. Only 4-6 classes are required to complete an associate's degree. In the case of the electricians here in Lansing, it is a 5-year apprentice program and that includes getting the associate's degree.
- What does it cost to train an apprentice? About \$10,000 per year and that varies from trade to trade. And remember, the apprentice fund pay for all training. There is no cost to the apprentice -- and there is no cost to the tax payer.
- All of our union apprenticeship programs kept their doors open during the recession, graduation apprentices and certifying journeymen. Instructors continued to hone their skills by receiving technical training and certifications from their international training centers. Our State training centers continued to invest in the latest technology, tools and equipment. Some of our technical training centers are among the top 5% in the country. And, many of our instructors are recruited to lead 'train the trainer' classes at the international training centers.
- There are other entries into apprenticeship programs through community colleges and other construction trade association, however, they are not free. There is tuition for community college classes, but no job attached. Other trades associations underwrite their apprenticeship programs in various ways -- assisting with tuition, reimbursing for classes passed, etc.
- I am inviting all of you to attend the 2015 Michigan Construction Career Days in May at the Operating Engineers training center Howell. You can join over 1500 students from all over Lower Peninsula who try their hands on laying brick, wiring electricity, running a crane or backhoe. In fact, you may run into Governor Snyder who had so much fun in 2013 that he came back in 2014 to put on a hardhat and climb into the cab of a backhoe improve his skills at moving dirt. We would welcome you all to try it as well.

- I also want to mention that I am a 25 year member of NAWIC and we have partnerships with the trades and sponsorships from many organizations like AGC for our outreach programs: Block Kids for grades 1-6; CAD/Design/Drafting for high school students; MAGIC Camp (Mentor a Girl in C0nstruction) for high school girls; and Project Accelerate for women 18 and older.

AGC of America

THE ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA

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**PREPARING THE NEXT GENERATION OF
SKILLED CONSTRUCTION WORKERS:
A WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE 21st
CENTURY**

2014

Introduction: Why America Needs a Construction Workforce Development Plan

As the construction industry emerges from a severe downturn that began more than seven years ago, many firms report having a hard time finding enough skilled workers to fill key positions. These workforce shortages may at first seem counter intuitive for an industry that was forced to lay off more than 2 million workers since 2006. However, these shortages are the consequence of a series of policy, education, demographic and economic factors that have decimated the once robust education pipeline for training new construction workers.

The lack of a sufficient number of secondary-school career and technical education training programs across the country means that as the construction industry expands to meet growing demand, an increasing number of firms will have a hard time finding skilled workers. Left unaddressed, these shortages will ultimately undermine the industry's recovery and impact broader economic growth as staffing shortages lead to construction delays. That is why the Associated General Contractors of America has identified an array of measures that federal, state and local officials should adopt to expand secondary-school career and technical education and post-secondary training opportunities so more people can enter into a growing number of high-paying construction jobs. Those measures are outlined in this plan.

Background

How Construction Worker Shortages Could Slow the Economy

Construction worker shortages pose a threat not just to firms looking to recruit new talent. These shortages have the potential to undermine broader economic growth. As construction firms struggle to fill key positions, they will be forced to propose slower schedules for vital projects, tempering the pace of economic development. After all, construction is one of the few industries where the vast majority of work must be performed on-site and cannot be off-shored.

As those new commercial, industrial and institutional projects languish and maintenance on water and transportation facilities falls further behind, the jobs they offer will also be delayed. In addition, understaffed construction firms may be more hesitant to bid on new projects knowing they lack the manpower to complete the work on schedule. With fewer bidders competing for work, owners are likely to spend more for the projects. As construction projects become more expensive, the appetite and available financing for new projects are likely to be dampened.

What Happened to the Once Robust Construction Education Pipeline?

A number of changing trends have combined to cripple what was once a robust education pipeline for new construction workers. Those factors include the dismantling of the public vocational and technical education programs, declining participation in union apprenticeship training and an increasing focus on college preparatory programs at the high school level.

Why an Industry that Shed Two Million Jobs has a Hard Time Finding Workers

While the dismantling of the construction education pipeline helps explain why there aren't many new young construction workers available to meet growing demand, different factors explain why there also aren't many older available construction workers. The number of unemployed construction workers currently seeking employment has tumbled from 2.2 million in January 2010 to 1,000,000 in January 2014, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Meanwhile, construction consultancy FMI estimates that the construction industry will need to add 1.5 million new workers to keep pace with demand and replace retirees by the end of the year.

Many laid-off construction workers likely opted to return to work in other sectors of the economy. Many of those workers may now be driving trucks, operating heavy equipment or doing other jobs as part of the country's booming energy sector. Other unemployed construction workers may lack the skills needed to qualify for in-demand positions, like pipefitters.

Other laid-off construction workers simply decided to hang up their tool belts and retire. According to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2012 Current Population Survey, roughly 44 percent of the construction workforce is 45 years of age or older and nearly one out of every five construction workers is 55 or older. That means there is a minimum of 1.1 million construction workers who are likely to retire within 10 years.

The result of these changing demographics and employment trends is that many former construction workers are no longer seeking jobs within the industry. As a consequence, construction firms are having difficulties filling key construction positions. Nearly two-thirds of construction firms responding to a recent AGC survey reported having a hard time finding qualified workers to fill key positions, and equal numbers predicted hiring conditions will remain challenging or worsen as demand for construction expands.

The Plan

Given the potential negative economic impacts of construction worker shortages, and the need to re-invigorate the construction skills education pipeline, the Associated General Contractors of America has identified a range of measures that federal, state and local officials should take. These measurements include an array of legislative and regulatory reforms that are designed to make it easier for private construction firms and not-for-profits to finance and operate their own training programs. These changes would expand training opportunities while rightly shifting additional responsibility to the private sector.

Taken together, the measures outlined below have the potential to significantly improve the scale and quality of the domestic training pipeline. That is why we urge officials to adopt this plan in its entirety, instead of as an a la carte menu. In that light, we have already reached out to Vice President **Biden's** office and offered to help with his review of federal training programs.

training programs. Congress and the administration must also include accountability measures, including annual reviews, to ensure that these programs are delivering clear and tangible results.

Finally, Congress and the administration should amend the legislation to require pre-apprenticeship programs that are receiving federal grants to connect – such as through a memorandum of understanding – with a registered apprenticeship program. This is the best way to ensure that the skills being taught in the pre-apprenticeship program are those most necessary for a future successful apprenticeship. Moreover, these connections will make it easier for participants in the pre-apprenticeship program to transition to the registered apprenticeship program.

Make it Easier for Veterans to Get Training and to be Hired. Congress should enact measures to allow veterans participating in pre-apprenticeship training programs to receive the same amount of educational assistance as individuals participating in apprenticeship programs. This will make it easier for veterans to begin the process of acquiring construction skills. In addition, Congress should extend the Work Opportunity Tax Credit, which aids employers in hiring veterans, as well as individuals receiving disability rehabilitation and residents of empowerment zones and rural renewal counties.

Encourage Partnerships Between Registered Apprenticeship Programs and Community Colleges. A growing number of registered apprenticeship programs have paired with local community colleges to offer associate's degrees to apprentices who successfully complete their training. Given that apprentices are paid during their training program, this means they are earning community college degrees without amassing large student debt. Officials should encourage more of these collaborations by requiring that recipients of the U.S. Department of Labor Trade Adjustment Community College and Career Training grants (which provided \$2 billion worth of grants during the past two years) – or any future similar grant programs – partner with at least one registered apprenticeship program that demonstrates measurable success. Similarly, any grant programs funded through the U.S. Department of Education – such as the \$500 million awarded in 2011 – should only be given to those colleges that have articulation agreements with at least one registered apprenticeship program and a proven track record of success. Extra incentives should go to those community colleges that dedicate at least one staff position to serve as a liaison to the registered apprenticeship community.

Expand Federal Apprenticeship Resources and Collect More Comprehensive Data on All Apprenticeship Programs. Funding for the federal Office of Apprenticeship has been largely flat-lined over the past few years. The federal government funded the office at less than \$28 million in fiscal 2013 even though the office administers 21,000 registered apprenticeship programs serving more than 358,000 apprentices. By comparison, the administration is spending \$1.59 billion in fiscal 2014 for the Department of Labor's Job Corps program, which serves 60,000 youths – ranging in age from 16 to 24 – annually. Congress and the administration should increase funding for the Office to at least \$30 million, a 7.7 percent increase compared to

Conclusion

As demand continues to pick up around the country, the construction industry will face worker shortages with increasing frequency. Decades of converging policy, educational, demographic and economic trends have combined to dismantle the once robust vocational education system that provided a steady supply of skilled construction workers. Meanwhile, the regulatory measures put in place when more workers chose union representation no longer make sense in an industry where roughly 85 percent of construction workers are employed by open-shop contractors according to the Department of Labor.

This association and construction firms are working hard to recruit the next generation of construction workers. A number of AGC chapters, for example, have established "Go Build" recruiting programs in their states including in Alabama and Georgia. And the statewide AGC of Wisconsin chapter has established a similar Build Wisconsin recruiting program which AGC of America has made available as a template website for chapters and firms in other states to use. These are just a few examples of the many ongoing efforts by AGC chapters and members to connect, recruit and train young people, veterans and nontraditional populations, such as women, for promising careers in construction.

Yet while the industry stands ready to make the investments needed, and take the steps required to prepare the next generation of construction workers, current regulations and investment patterns limit their ability to solve the challenge of worker shortages on their own. Fortunately, through a combination of new investments, pragmatic changes and measures like immigration reform, we will have the ability to provide sufficient workers in the short term and a more robust domestic supply in the long term. That is why the Associated General Contractors of America will work to encourage officials at all levels of government to implement the measures outlined in this plan. The consequences of inaction are simply too severe – for both the construction industry and for the broader economy.

Bart Carrigan

From: Paul Wrzesinski
Sent: Wednesday, September 17, 2014 12:12 PM
To: Scott Fisher; Bart Carrigan; Barb Strachan
Subject: FYI

Article out of the ENR publication.

Paul

Contractors Turning Down Work Due to Labor Shortages, Says AGC Survey

09/16/2014

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While construction employment expanded in 223 metro areas in the past year, 25% of firms report labor shortages that are forcing them to turn down work, according to recent analyses by the Associated General Contractors and SmartBrief, a business news and custom content provider.

“Many construction firms looking to expand their payrolls are finding a surprisingly tight labor market,” said Ken Simonson, the association's chief economist. “These expanding labor shortages threaten to impact construction schedules as firms struggle to find enough qualified workers.”

The AGC analysis found that two-thirds of firms report having experienced labor shortages during the past year.

Shortages are also having an impact on construction salaries, with 70% of firms reporting they are paying more for skilled labor than they did last year. About 13% of respondents described those wage increases as “significant.”

Responding firms noted that carpenters, project managers and supervisors are the hardest positions to fill right now. They are also having difficulty finding qualified laborers, estimators, electricians, plumbers and ironworkers.

According to the survey results, labor shortages appear more widespread in the South and Midwest than in the Northeast or West.

About half of the more than 500 AGC survey respondents are contractors, with 28% of them subcontractors.

Dallas-Plano-Irving, Texas added the largest number of construction jobs in the past year (9,400 jobs, 8%), followed by Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas (8,900 jobs, 5%) and Philadelphia, Pa. (8,500 jobs, 12%). The largest percentage gains occurred in Lake Charles, La. (27%, 2,900 jobs), Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, Fla. (26%, 1,000 jobs) and Monroe, Mich. (23%, 500 jobs).

Construction employment also declined in 72 metro areas and was stagnant in 44 others between July 2013 and July 2014, according to data analyzed.

The largest job losses from July 2013 to July 2014 were in Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, Ariz. (-4,800 jobs, -5%), followed by Bethesda-Rockville-Frederick, Md. (-3,500 jobs, -10%) and Newark-Union, N.J. (-2,500 jobs, -7%).

The largest percentage decline for the past year was in Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W.V. (-22%, -400 jobs), followed by Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, N.J. (-16%, -400 jobs), Cheyenne, Wyo. (-12%, -500 jobs) and Fond du Lac, Wis. (-12%, -300 jobs).

AGC officials say the survey results underscore the need for action on a series of measures outlined in the group's Workforce Development Plan. Those measures detail steps that federal, state and local officials should take to make it easier for schools, associations and businesses to establish career-training and education programs.

Keywords:

- shortage;
- AGC;
- survey;
- SmartBrief

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The Economic Impact of Construction in the United States and Michigan

Economic Impact of Investment in Nonresidential Construction:

- An additional \$1 billion invested in nonresidential construction would add \$3.4 billion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), \$1.1 billion to personal earnings and create or sustain 28,500 jobs.
 - About one-third (9,700) of these jobs would be on-site construction jobs.
 - About one-sixth (4,600) of the jobs would be indirect jobs from supplying construction materials and services. Most jobs would be in-state, depending on the project and the mix of in-state suppliers.
 - About half (14,300) of the jobs would be induced jobs created when the construction and supplier workers and owners spend their additional incomes. These jobs would be a mix of in-state and out-of-state jobs. Conversely, investments elsewhere would support some indirect and induced jobs in the state.

Nonresidential Construction Spending:

- Nonresidential spending in the U.S. in 2013 totaled \$569 billion (\$305 billion private, \$264 billion public).
- Private nonresidential spending in Michigan totaled \$4.3 billion in 2012. (Public spending is not available by state.)
- Nonresidential starts in Michigan totaled \$5.0 billion in 2013, according to Reed Construction Data.

Construction Employment (Seasonally Adjusted):

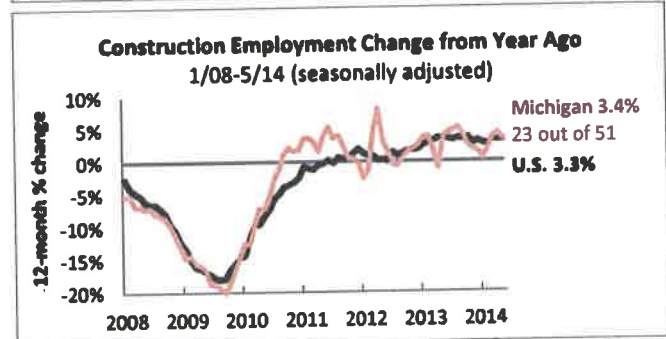
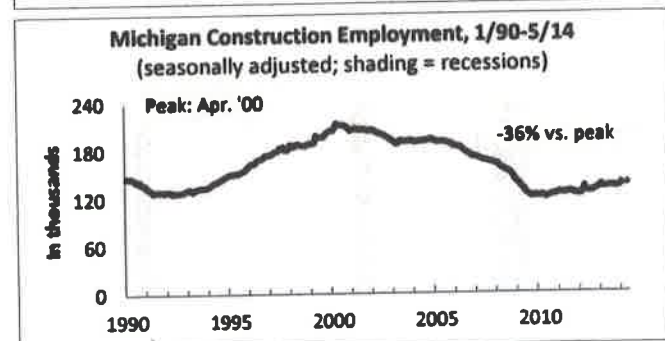
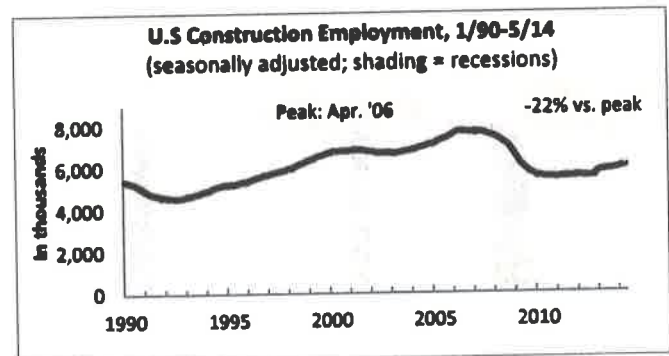
- Construction (residential + nonresidential) employed 6.0 million workers in May 2014, an increase of 193,000 (3.3%) from May 2013 and a decrease of 1.7 million (22%) from April 2006, when U.S. construction employment peaked.
- Construction employment in Michigan in May totaled 136,600, an increase of 3.4% from May 2013 and a decrease of 36% from the state's peak in April 2000.

Construction Industry Pay:

- In 2013, annual pay of all construction workers in the United States averaged \$53,200, 7% more than the average for all private sector employees.
- Construction workers' pay in Michigan averaged \$53,600, 15% more than all private sector employees in the state.

Small Business:

- The United States had 652,900 construction firms in 2012, of which 92% employed fewer than 20 workers.
- Michigan had 18,100 construction firms in 2012, of which 94% were small (<20 employees).

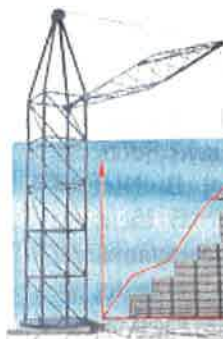


Empl. Change by Metro (not seasonally adjusted)		Rank
Metro area or division	5/13-5/14	(out of 339)
Statewide* (Const/mining/logging)	4%	
Ann Arbor*	6%	92
Battle Creek*	6%	92
Bay City*	0%	219
Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn Div.*	6%	92
Flint*	10%	35
Grand Rapids-Wyoming*	16%	14
Holland-Grand Haven*	9%	39
Jackson*	0%	219
Kalamazoo-Portage*	9%	39
Lansing-East Lansing*	3%	156
Monroe*	30%	2
Muskegon-Norton Shores*	0%	219
Niles-Benton Harbor*	0%	219
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North*	-4%	299
Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills Div.*	-2%	274

*The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports employment for construction, mining and logging combined for most metro areas and some states in which mining and logging have few employers. To allow comparisons between states and their metros, the table shows combined employment change.

Source: Ken Simonson, Chief Economist, AGC of America, simonsonk@agc.org, from Prof. Stephen Fuller, George Mason University (investment); Census Bureau (spending); Reed Construction Data (starts); Bureau of Labor Statistics (jobs, pay); Small Business Administration (small business)

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AGC's Data DIGest



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Employment hits 5-year high in August; Manpower poll implies more hiring next quarter



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Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 142,000, seasonally adjusted, in August and 2,482,000 (1.8%) over 12 months, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported on September 5. **Construction employment** rose by 20,000 for the month and 232,000 (4.0%) over the year to 6,068,000, the highest total since May 2009. Residential construction employment (residential building and specialty trade contractors) climbed by 13,200 for the month and 123,100 (5.7%) for the year. Nonresidential employment (building, specialty trades, and heavy and civil engineering construction) increased by 6,400 in August and 108,600 (3.0%) year-over-year. All five residential and nonresidential segments added workers for the month and year. **Average hourly earnings** for all employees in construction rose 2.1% from August 2013 to August 2014, similar to the rate for the previous six months but up from 1.7% a year earlier. The **unemployment rate** for jobseekers who last worked in construction fell to the lowest August level in seven years: 7.7%, down from 9.1% in August 2013 and 17.0% in August 2010. (Industry unemployment data are not seasonally adjusted and should only be compared year-over-year, not across months.) Since August 2010 the number of unemployed construction workers has dropped by 805,000, not seasonally adjusted, while construction employment rose by 543,000, implying that over 260,000 experienced workers in the past four years left the industry for employment elsewhere, further training or schooling, retirement, or left the workforce. However, in the latest 12 months, employment increased by more than the unemployment drop of 80,000, suggesting that contractors have begun to attract workers (back) into the industry. Contractors are invited to [complete this survey](#) to report their hiring experience.

“For Quarter 4 2014, employers have a positive [hiring] outlook in all 13 industry sectors included in the survey” of 18,000 employers, ManpowerGroup Inc. reported on Tuesday. Among construction employers, 17% expect to increase hiring, while 10% expect to decrease it, for a net employment outlook of 7%, a “slight increase” in the expected hiring rate from three months ago.

The value of nonresidential construction starts jumped 25% in August from August 2013 and 8.3% for the first eight months of 2014 combined, compared with the same months of 2013, Reed Construction Data reported on Friday,

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Wednesday, August 27, 2014

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CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT INCREASES IN 223 METRO AREAS BETWEEN JULY 2013 & 2014 AS 25% OF FIRMS REPORT TURNING DOWN WORK BECAUSE OF LABOR SHORTAGES

Dallas-Plano-Irving, Texas and Lake Charles, La. Top Growth List; Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, Ariz. and Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W.V. Experience the Largest Actual and Percentage Declines for the Year

Construction employment expanded in 223 metro areas, declined in 72 and was stagnant in 44 between July 2013 and July 2014, according to a new analysis of federal employment data released today by the Associated General Contractors of America. As employment grows, 25 percent of firms report labor shortages are forcing them to turn down work according to a new survey conducted by SmartBrief, an industry leader in curated business news and custom content, in partnership with the association.

“Many construction firms looking to expand their payrolls are finding a surprisingly tight labor market,” said Ken Simonson, the association's chief economist. “These expanding labor shortages threaten to impact construction schedules as firms struggle to find enough qualified workers.”

Dallas-Plano-Irving, Texas added the largest number of construction jobs in the past year (9,400 jobs, 8 percent), followed by Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas (8,900 jobs, 5 percent) and Philadelphia, Pa. (8,500 jobs, 12 percent). The largest percentage gains occurred in Lake Charles, La. (27 percent, 2,900 jobs), Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, Fla. (26 percent, 1,000 jobs) and Monroe, Mich. (23 percent, 500 jobs).

The largest job losses from July 2013 to July 2014 were in Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, Ariz. (-4,800 jobs, -5 percent), followed by Bethesda-Rockville-Frederick, Md. (-3,500 jobs, -10 percent) and Newark-Union, N.J. (-2,500 jobs, -7 percent). The largest percentage decline for the past year was in Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W.V. (-22 percent, -400 jobs), followed by Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, N.J. (-16 percent, -400 jobs), Cheyenne, Wyo. (-12 percent, -500 jobs) and Fond du Lac, Wis. (-12 percent, -300 jobs).

Association officials noted that as construction employment expands in many parts of the country many firms report having a hard time finding enough qualified workers. A survey conducted by SmartBrief, in partnership with the Associated General Contractors of America, found that two-thirds of firms report having experienced labor shortages during the past year. Those shortages are having an impact on construction activity, with twenty-five percent of firms reporting they turned down work during the past year because of a lack of labor.

Labor shortages are also having an impact on construction salaries, with 70 percent of firms reporting they are paying more for skilled labor than they did last year. Thirteen percent of respondents described those wage increases as “significant.” Responding firms noted that carpenters, project managers and supervisors are the hardest positions to fill right now. They are also having difficulty finding qualified laborers, estimators, electricians, plumbers and ironworkers.

Association officials said the survey results underscore the need for action on a series of measures outlined in the association's Workforce Development Plan. Those measures detail steps federal, state and local officials should take to make it easier for schools, associations and businesses to establish career training and education programs.

According to the survey results, labor shortages appear more widespread in the South and Midwest than in the Northeast or West. The survey was distributed via the AGC SmartBrief newsletter in early June. Over 500 newsletter subscribers completed the survey, 48 percent of whom are general contractors and 28 percent of whom are subcontractors. View construction employment figures by state and rank. View the SmartBrief/AGC survey.

###

State List of Construction Employment by Metropolitan Area or Division, July 2013-July 2014
(not seasonally adjusted)

<u>Area</u> ¹	<u>Industry</u> ²	<u>July '13</u>	<u>July '14</u>	<u>12-mo. % change</u>	<u>12-mo. gain/loss</u>	<u>Rank</u> ³
Clarksville, TN-KY	Const, mining, logging	3,300	3,600	9%	300	50
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	Const, mining, logging	40,300	42,700	6%	2,400	94
Evansville, IN-KY	Const, mining, logging	11,600	11,600	0%	0	224
Louisiana						
Statewide	Construction	130,900	139,900	7%	9,000	
Statewide	Const, mining, logging	185,800	193,400	4%	7,600	
Baton Rouge, LA	Construction	44,000	51,900	18%	7,900	7
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	Construction	5,400	5,900	9%	500	50
Lafayette, LA	Construction	7,000	7,300	4%	300	140
Lake Charles, LA	Construction	10,600	13,500	27%	2,900	1
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	Construction	31,500	31,900	1%	400	212
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	Construction	8,100	8,300	2%	200	190
Maine						
Statewide	Construction	27,500	28,300	3%	800	
Statewide	Const, mining, logging	30,000	31,100	4%	1,100	
Bangor, ME NECTA	Construction	2,700	2,800	4%	100	140
Lewiston-Auburn, ME NECTA	Const, mining, logging	2,500	2,800	12%	300	27
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME NECTA	Const, mining, logging	9,400	9,600	2%	200	190
Portsmouth, NH-ME NECTA	Const, mining, logging	1,300	1,300	0%	0	224
Rochester-Dover, NH-ME NECTA	Const, mining, logging	1,700	1,700	0%	0	224
Maryland						
Statewide	Const, mining, logging	152,200	157,100	3%	4,900	
Baltimore-Towson, MD	Const, mining, logging	72,500	78,500	8%	6,000	60
Bethesda-Rockville-Frederick, MD Div.	Const, mining, logging	33,400	29,900	-10%	-3,500	332
Calvert-Charles-Prince George's, MD	Const, mining, logging	31,500	32,700	4%	1,200	140
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	Const, mining, logging	4,200	4,100	-2%	-100	278
Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Div.	Const, mining, logging	15,700	17,300	10%	1,600	40
Massachusetts						
Statewide	Construction	131,300	134,800	3%	3,500	
Statewide	Const, mining, logging	132,300	135,900	3%	3,600	
Barnstable Town, MA NECTA	Const, mining, logging	5,800	6,200	7%	400	76
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA NECTA Div.	Construction	59,600	60,300	1%	700	212
Brockton-Bridgewater-Easton, MA NECTA Div.	Const, mining, logging	5,000	5,300	6%	300	94
Framingham, MA NECTA Div.	Const, mining, logging	7,300	7,900	8%	600	60
Haverhill-North Andover-Amesbury, MA-NH NECTA Div.	Const, mining, logging	4,600	4,800	4%	200	140
Leominster-Fitchburg-Gardner, MA NECTA	Const, mining, logging	1,900	2,200	16%	300	11
Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Div.	Const, mining, logging	7,200	7,400	3%	200	164
New Bedford, MA NECTA	Const, mining, logging	2,700	3,100	15%	400	15
Peabody, MA NECTA Div.	Const, mining, logging	3,700	3,900	5%	200	117
Pittsfield, MA NECTA	Const, mining, logging	1,500	1,500	0%	0	224
Springfield, MA-CT NECTA	Const, mining, logging	10,900	11,100	2%	200	190
Worcester, MA-CT NECTA	Const, mining, logging	9,000	9,300	3%	300	164
Nashua, NH-MA NECTA Div.	Const, mining, logging	4,800	5,200	8%	400	60
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, RI-MA NECTA	Construction	21,900	22,400	2%	500	190
Michigan						
Statewide	Construction	143,700	149,700	4%	6,000	
Statewide	Const, mining, logging	152,000	158,700	4%	6,700	
Ann Arbor, MI	Const, mining, logging	3,700	4,300	16%	600	11
Battle Creek, MI	Const, mining, logging	1,800	1,900	6%	100	94
Bay City, MI	Const, mining, logging	1,200	1,300	8%	100	60
Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI Div.	Const, mining, logging	19,600	20,200	3%	600	164
Flint, MI	Const, mining, logging	4,400	4,800	9%	400	50
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	Const, mining, logging	15,500	17,600	14%	2,100	17
Holland-Grand Haven, MI	Const, mining, logging	4,900	5,400	10%	500	40
Jackson, MI	Const, mining, logging	1,700	1,800	6%	100	94
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	Const, mining, logging	4,900	5,100	4%	200	140
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	Const, mining, logging	6,800	6,800	0%	0	224
Monroe, MI	Const, mining, logging	2,200	2,700	23%	500	3
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	Const, mining, logging	1,900	2,000	5%	100	117
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	Const, mining, logging	1,900	1,900	0%	0	224
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	Const, mining, logging	2,800	2,900	4%	100	140
Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI Div.	Const, mining, logging	43,000	44,300	3%	1,300	164
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	Const, mining, logging	4,800	4,800	0%	0	224